FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Oct. 31, 19	WEEKLY 10/24/81	11/ 1/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent	18,485	18,200	17,020
Bituminous, year to date	661,181	—	685,733
Anthracite, recent week	156	138	85
Anthracite, year to date	4,459	—	4,531
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	136,948	134,815	117,372
Bituminous, year to date	4,729,669	—	4,820,802
Anthracite, recent week	479	424	455
Anthracite, year to date	16,675	—	24,398

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information Administratgion — Weekly Coal Reports

	WEEKLY Oct. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	632	675	510
Georgia	—	—	1
Illinois	1,320	1,581	1,201
Indiana	620	607	402
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,750	2,850	2,120
Western	1,065	1,175	890
Total, Ky.	3,815	4,025	3,010
Maryland	76	77	75
Ohio	430	495	825
Pennsylvania	2,125	2,132	1,863
Tennessee	325	354	285
Virginia	1,255	1,269	970
West Virginia	2,610	2,622	2,182
Total, eastern	13,208	13,837	11,324
Western			
Alaska	16	13	15
Arizona	310	220	222
Arkansas	14	12	10
Colorado	420	467	305
Iowa	12	14	12
Kansas	4	3	10
Missouri	116	120	120
Montana	728	810	505
New Mexico	290	285	250
North Dakota	305	293	270
Oklahoma	39	38	95
Texas	575	620	545
Utah	172	160	185
Washington	101	105	105
Wyoming	1,890	1,863	2,037
Total, western	4,992	5,023	4,686
Total, United States	18,200	18,860	16,010

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report

	8/81	7/81	8/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	256.8	252.8	244.0
Bituminous & lignite	253.3	249.3	240.5
Production employees			
Coal mining	212.3	208.6	200.9
Bituminous & lignite	209.2	205.5	197.8
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.7	N.A.	40.0
Bituminous & lignite	41.7	N.A.	40.0
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	12.04	N.A.	10.91
Bituminous & lignite	12.08	N.A.	10.95
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	502.07	484.01	436.40
Bituminous & lignite	503.74	486.01	438.00

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics-Employment and Earnings.
N.A.-Not Available

	WEEK ENDED 10/24/81	10/17/81	10/25/81
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,589	1,824	1,553
Baltimore and Ohio	7,836	8,315	7,098
Chesapeake and Ohio	16,607	18,451	14,876
Consolidated Rail Corp.	9,718	9,567	10,114
Norfolk and Western	22,455	22,674	19,299
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	21	19	252
Western Maryland	2,264	2,264	2,000
Other, eastern district	12	12	297
Total, eastern district	62,502	63,126	55,489
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,088	2,835	2,237
Illinois Central Gulf	5,061	4,841	4,867
Louisville & Nashville	16,853	18,397	14,097
Southern Railway	9,319	10,185	8,625
Other, southern district	—	1	6
Total, southern district	33,321	36,259	29,832
Western District			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,527	1,477	1,606
Burlington Northern	21,710	21,707	20,469
Chicago & North Western	602	468	408
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,690	4,214	3,822
Kansas City Southern	111	101	108
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	726	630	852
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	103	96	80
Missouri Pacific	4,939	5,149	3,095
Soo Line	64	65	57
Union Pacific	4,486	4,355	3,713
Other, western district	—	21	1
Total, western district	39,003	38,283	34,25808
Total, all districts	134,826	137,668	119,579

	WEEKLY 10/31/81	10/24/81	11/1/80
Transportation: Inland Rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock 3	387,237	341,862	312,678
Allegheny River, Lock 2	10,500	15,900	8,500
Ohio River, Mntgmry Lock	320,800	255,700	276,337

In short tons through locks,
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	MONTHLY Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	54,194	56,042	53,134
Coal near stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	136,977	134,855	167,792
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	133	102	80
Coal near stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,337	5,802	4,098

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	Annual	Previous	Year Ago
Coal Gear Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities			
(mil. Kwh. Wk ended 10/31//81)	41,858	41,513	42,355
Steel (Short tons, thousands, week ended Oct. 31, 1981)	1,922	1,967	2,204
Cement, Portland U.S. shipments (short tons, Monthly, Aug. 1981)	6,827,972	7,079,153	7,079,053
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, 9/81)	392,997	416,140	418,945
Passenger car production, total (month ended, 10/81)	534,578	455,077	668,015
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 9/81)	188,100	214,350	374,800
Shipments ($000, 9/81)	491,750	325,400	411,200

	Monthly 9/81	8/81	9/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	510.8	507.3	472.1
Anthracite	620.5	595.7	478.4
Chestnut, Pa., mine	524.3	518.9	426.7
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	991.4	977.4	N.A.
Bituminous	506.2	503.6	471.0
Domestic sizes	619.5	618.9	584.8
Retail dealers	293.1	292.8	276.7
Industrial sizes, spot	436.4	434.2	398.7
Steam electric utility	139.4	138.8	123.4
Manufacturing	281.5	274.7	252.4
Metallurgical, high volatile	757.3	757.3	704.2
Metallurgical, low volatile	744.4	748.7	704.1
Industrial sizes, contract	143.2	142.5	133.9
Steam electric utility	174.9	173.2	161.8
Manufacturing	127.1	126.7	120.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	105.8	105.8	99.2
Coke (foundry by-product)	470.3	470.3	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	484.3	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	316.1	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A. - Not avaialble

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons 6/81	5/81	6/80	Dollar Value 6/81	5/81	6/80	Avg. Value, per short ton 6/81	5/81	6/80
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Japan	1,295,689	1,174,885	2,298,851	78,747,600	66,798,681	133,967,532	60.78	56.86	58.28
Italy	563,410	219,543	411,525	35,390,208	13,724,736	20,514,551	62.81	62.52	49.85
Canada	297,755	125,416	662,114	17,207,577	6,014,258	38,281,749	57.79	47.95	57.82
Brazil	147,502	—	249,033	9,353,227	—	15,041,960	63.41	—	60.40
Spain	125,592	45,151	56,616	6,947,160	2,156,389	3,176,026	55.32	47.76	56.10
Germany, F.R. (West)	114,013	81,786	112,264	7,041,817	4,629,091	5,826,572	61.76	56.60	51.90
Korea, Rep. (South)	110,654	—	79,562	5,116,855	—	4,363,771	46.24	—	54.85
Yugoslavia	98,251	—	105,091	5,921,008	—	5,407,361	60.26	—	51.45
Total, above	2,752,866	1,646,781	3,975,056	165,725,452	93,323,155	226,579,522	60.20	56.67	57.00
Total, other nations	300,826	439,385	1,928,002	16,822,722	23,303,232	99,421,335	55.92	50.76	51.57
Total, all nations	3,053,692	2,086,166	5,903,058	182,548,174	115,626,387	326,000,857	59.78	55.43	55.23
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Canada	698,144	1,230,041	1,397,937	32,608,279	56,590,363	56,396,840	46.71	46.01	40.35
Denmark	393,921	305,195	—	19,646,910	14,583,094	—	49.88	47.78	—
Japan	386,230	487,007	32,094	17,938,487	22,477,761	1,742,830	46.45	46.15	54.30
France	361,410	508,408	333,998	15,891,111	22,003,856	11,962,046	43.97	43.28	35.81
Netherlands	214,444	142,130	59,865	10,194,315	5,068,275	2,378,570	47.54	35.80	39.73
China, Tiawan	193,547	—	—	8,310,901	—	—	42.94	—	—
Italy	185,457	144,154	108,412	8,293,546	6,431,490	3,788,006	44.72	44.62	35.60
Spain	161,172	504,531	117,530	6,647,834	21,314,667	4,068,827	41.25	42.25	34.62
Total, above	2,594,325	3,321,466	2,047,836	119,531,383	148,489,506	80,337,121	46.07	44.71	39.23
Total, other nations	223,671	503,024	760,190	11,270,731	23,295,193	31,576,334	50.39	46.31	41.54
Total, all nations	2,817,996	3,824,490	2,808,026	130,802,114	171,784,699	111,913,455	46.42	44.92	39.85
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	2,977	4,672	4,362	532,723	826,011	888,378	178.95	176.80	203.66
Coal cake for use as fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	200,347	82,853	219,437	12,118,931	5,229,285	12,998,006	60.49	63.12	59.23

	Quantity in short tons 6/81	5/81	6/80	Dollar Value 6/81	5/81	6/80	Avg. Value, per short ton 6/81	5/81	6/80
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	142,239	196,964	110,816	7,008,046	10,286,256	4,414,159	49.27	52.22	39.83
Netherlands	114,341	142,822	151,109	5,223,021	6,762,952	6,461,084	45.68	47.35	42.76
Total, above	256,580	339,786	261,925	12,231,067	17,059,208	10,875,243	47.67	50.18	41.52
Total, other nations	324,254	426,134	540,748	15,338,786	21,503,060	21,109,352	47.30	50.46	39.04
Total, all nations	580,834	765,920	802,673	27,569,853	38,552,268	31,984,595	47.47	50.33	39.85
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	73	186	108	9,776	26,561	13,726	133.92	153.55	127.11
Anthracite No 5213170									
Korea, Rep. (South)	247,541	58,893	90,785	7,637,414	1,831,682	2,636,548	30.85	31.10	29.05
Total, other nations	35,594	111,297	92,947	2,429,201	6,562,756	6,672,990	68.25	58.97	71.79
Total, all nations	283,135	170,190	183,712	10,066,615	8,394,438	9,309,538	35.55	49.32	50.67
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
South Africa	125,555	63,913	64,441	3,112,518	1,534,548	1,485,375	24.70	24.01	23.05
Total, other nations	144	20,837	—	2,890	1,001,190	—	20.07	48.05	—
Total, all nations	125,699	84,750	64,441	3,115,408	2,535,726	1,485,375	24.78	29.92	23.05
Coke suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	30,092	84,554	60,538	2,096,964	6,576,042	5,210,715	69.69	78.96	86.07
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	680	87	6,884	38,467	3,030	270,046	56.57	34.83	39.23
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	12,795	133	39,712	603,637	11,785	1,199,124	47.18	88.61	30.20

Norfolk Southern Corp. Chosen for Merged Roads

Norfolk Southern Corporation is the new name selected for the holding company that will be formed with the affiliation of Southern Railway and Norfolk and Western Railway.

The new name was selected "to reflect the rich heritage evoked by the existing names of the two railroads," said Robert B. Claytor, president and chief executive officer of Norfolk and Western, and Harold H. Hall, president and chief executive officer of Southern.

Since the combination of the two railraods was proposed last year, the holding company has been tentatively identified as NWS Enterprises, Inc.

"We recognize that the names of Southern and Norfolk and Western are well established, and that people have very positive feelings about those names. 'Norfolk Southern Corporation' preserves that favorable identification much better than a collection of initials," the two railroad executives said.

The two railroads incorporated NWS Enterprises, Inc. as a Virginia corporation in July, 1980, and elected an interim board to manage the affairs of the company until the affiliation of the railroads takes place. That interim board has approved the change in name to Norfolk Southern Corporation, as have the two railroads, who are the only stockholders of the new company right now.

The name change has been filed with the State Corporation Commission of Virginia, which has issued a certificate of amendment to the holding company's charter reflecting the new name.

Claytor and Hall said the proposed combination "is proceeding rapidly and smoothly" through the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose approval of the transaction is required. After completing its hearings on the combination, the ICC officially closed the record on the proceeding on Oct. 30. Under the law, the ICC must reach a decision on the proposal within 180 days of that date, or no later than April 28.

"We hope they will be able to reach a decision sooner than that, given the withdrawal of all major opposition," Hall and Claytor said. "We think we have presented a compelling case for granting approval."

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INSIDE SPECIAL SECTION COAL PREP

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

November 30, 1981 — Coal's National Newspaper — Volume 5, Number 32 — $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

DOI Proposes Surface Mine Revised Rules

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has proposed a complete revamping of its permanent rules for enforcing the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

Interior says the proposed rules are intended to "streamline the regulations, remove burdensome or counter-productive requirements and provide editorial clarity."

The proposal would, among other things, allow states to require that surface mine inspectors obtain a search warrant before entering a building on a mine site. However, the proposal is not intended to affect the right of states to conduct warrantless inspections of the mining activity.

The ability of private citizens to force mine inspections would be limited by the proposed regulations. The Office of Surface Mining wants to delete the requirement that state enforcement plans must provide for citizen suits in state courts. A Federal court in the District of Columbia upheld the right of citizens to bring suits in state courts, but OSM notes the ruling is under appeal and says that an "examination of this issue. . . has led OSM to question the validity" of citizens' rights to sue in state courts.

Federal district courts have also upheld the right for a citizen who has requested

Continued on Page 6

NEWS ROUNDUP

The Reagan Administration came out against granting coal slurry pipelines the right of Federal eminent domain in negotiating for rights-of-way. Saying that "I recognize that there may be significant problems in right-of-way acquisition," President Reagan insisted that "our commitment to the vitality of state governments should not be abandoned simply because it may at times be inconvenient." Proponents of legislation granting the Federal right to slurry lines took solace in the Presidential memorandum which acknowledged that "coal slurry pipelines may be an efficient and cost-justified way to move coal and they should be allowed to compete on their own merits as contributors to improving America's energy situation." Slurry industry spokesmen still indicated some optimism at getting the necessary legislation passed despite the President's opposition.

Coal came out on the short end in a Brookings Institution study, "Clearing the Air: Reforming the Clean Air

Continued on Page 6

SFC's Noble Spells Out Plans For Cost-Sharing in Synfuels

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — Companies seeking assistance from the Synthetic Fuels Corp. had better be prepared to roll the dice with a large portion of their own money.

"We do not want to bail out people who act before they think," SFC Chairman Ed Noble told the annual meeting here of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. "People who come to us have got to be willing to put a substantial amount of their own money up front and at risk. We do not want to promote a series of white elephants."

The role of the SFC, Noble indicated, is to run the risk of external threat and uncertainties — OPEC pricing policies that could make synfuels uncompetitive, scale-up of experimental plants to commercial operation, the availability of trained labor and engineering force.

"By sharing with the private sponsors a part of the financial risk, the corporation can promote a climate of confidence and encourage more rapid development of commercial plants," Noble told the engineers.

"If we don't do anyting else but prove that synfuels are viable at, say $35 a barrel in constant dollars, then we've made OPEC think twice about raising prices too much above this level," Noble added.

Despite an apparent willingness to allow synfuels projects to be little more than a damper on OPEC pricing urges, Noble expects their prices to level off and perhaps drop relative to inflation.

"Within a few years, given inflation and even modestly rising oil prices, it is quite possible that many initially assisted or marginal synfuels plants could begin operating profitably," Noble said. "But the longer we wait, the greater will be the initial investment and risk."

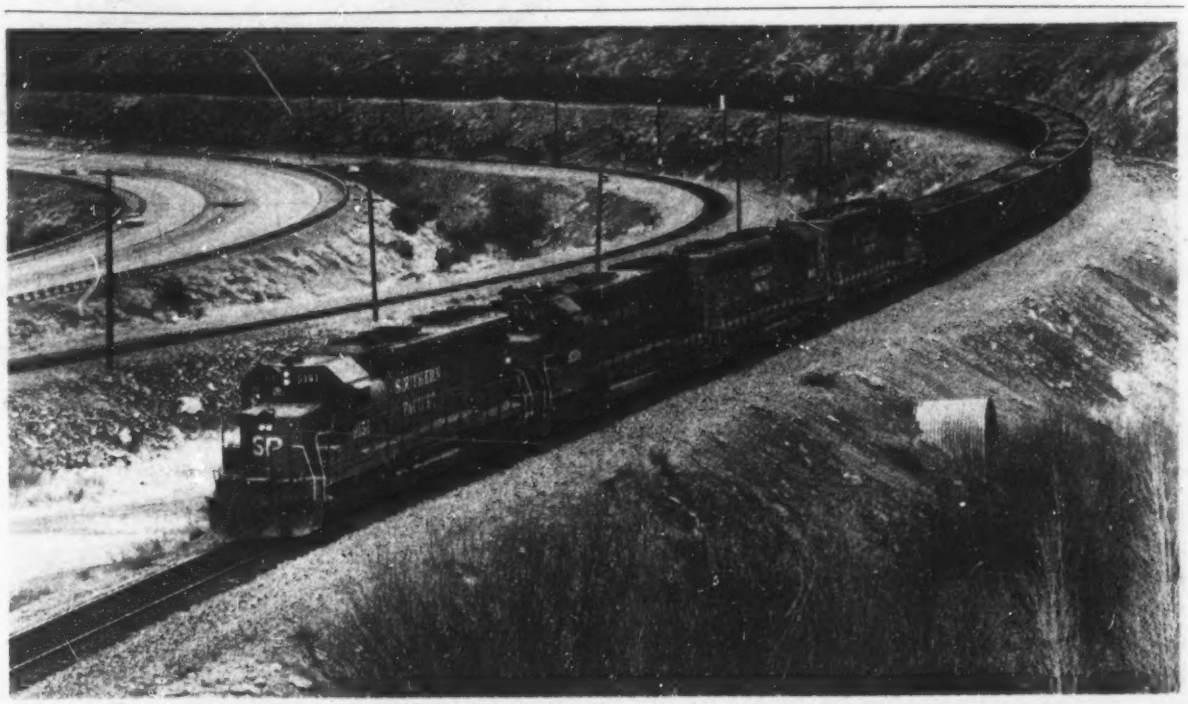
The banking community has yet to see it quite that way, Noble admitted. Several trips to New York have emphasized the gambles inherent in the synthetic fuels industry without yet enticing anyone to put down their money.

"We've generally had very good sessions, usually long and intense, but broken in mid-day by an always excellent lunch," Noble said. "The last time we were there, the host at the luncheon, after we were all through and relaxed, asked one of his peers what he thought of the morning presentation and if our team had done a good enough job to get him to invest.

" 'Yes,' he said, 'it was a good presentation and frankly I do like to gamble. But when I do, I go to the race track — the air is fresher, the odds are better and you get to pick your own friends.' "

In October, the board at its first meeting voted to issue a supplement to its first solicitation for project proposals. It spelled out in more detail what the board had to consider in moving a project to a second phase of more intense consideration and,

Continued on Page 6



CARRYING COALS TO JAPAN: Southern Pacific unit trains heads into Sierra foothills West of Reno with first load of 8,000 tons of coal. Railroad has opened Stockton as first Northern California port handling coal for Pacific Rim markets.

Southern Pacific Enters Japanese Coal Market

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD

STOCKTON, Calif. — The Southern Pacific has delivered two 84-car unit trains, with 100 tons of coal to each car, to the Port of Stockton for loading aboard the Japanese vessel "Ocean Biko" for Japan's cement industry.

The shipment was originated by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad at the General Exploration mine at Palisade, Colo., and moved onto the S.P.'s line at Ogden, Utah. It marked the first unit train

Continued on Page 6

INSIDE

ARTHUR YOUNG SURVEY FINDS mining executives' salaries rose 15 percent in 1980. (Page 3)
CRESTED BUTTE, COLO., IS GROWING plants for reclamation in a specially-lighted mine. (Page 4)
EBASCO RELEASES BULLISH STUDY on utilities' use of coal. (Page 4)
WEST GERMAN PORTS READY to handle several times the coal volume they now unload. (Page 5)

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	WEEKLY 11/14/81	11/7/81	11/15/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	18,405	17,815	17,010
Bituminous, year to date	697,401	—	720,253
Anthracite, recent week	137	154	110
Anthracite, year to date	4,780	—	4,753
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	136,337	131,973	112,210
Bituminous, year to date	4,997,979	—	5,052,446
Anthracite, recent week	312	566	383
Anthracite, year to date	17,553	—	25,379

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration-Weekly Coal Reports.

	WEEKLY 11/7/81	10/31/81	11/8/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	570	633	345
Georgia	—	—	2
Illinois	1,452	1,499	1,325
Indiana	668	606	560
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,562	2,797	2,350
Western	1,110	1,158	910
Total, Ky.	3,672	3,955	3,260
Maryland	82	101	78
Ohio	625	357	975
Pennsylvania	2,112	2,186	1,990
Tennessee	197	321	240
Virginia	995	1,151	990
West Virginia	2,458	2,519	2,375
Total, eastern	12,831	13,330	12,140
Western			
Alaska	18	17	14
Arizona	335	314	230
Arkansas	7	9	13
Colorado	408	468	410
Iowa	15	14	14
Kansas	18	4	13
Missouri	119	130	136
Montana	675	875	680
New Mexico	316	253	370
North Dakota	327	325	330
Oklahoma	95	40	101
Texas	611	591	580
Utah	185	174	204
Washington	105	110	115
Wyoming	1,750	1,831	1,850
Total, western	4,984	5,155	5,070
Total, United States	17,815	18,485	17,210

In short tons (000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration-Weekly Coal Report.

	8/81	7/81	8/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	256.8	252.8	244.0
Bituminous & lignite	253.3	249.3	240.5
Production employees			
Coal mining	212.3	208.6	200.9
Bituminous & lignite	209.2	205.5	197.8
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.7	N.A.	40.0
Bituminous & lignite	41.7	N.A.	40.0
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Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	502.07	484.01	436.40
Bituminous & lignite	503.74	486.01	438.00

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics-Employment and Earnings.
N.A.-Not Available

	WEEK ENDED 11/7/81	8/31/81	11/8/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	2,082	2,030	1,888
Baltimore and Ohio	7,370	7,151	6,374
Chesapeake and Ohio	16,523	18,582	15,729
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,849	9,567	9,842
Norfork and Western	22,973	21,135	19,055
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	22	—	339
Western Maryland	2,075	2,981	3,208
Other eastern district	183	9	368
Total, eastern district	59,912	61,485	56,583
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,576	2,445	2,119
Illinois Central Gulf	5,079	5,742	4,707
Louisville & Nashville	16,965	17,624	14,502
Southern Railway	8,686	9,189	9,154
Other, southern district	10	4	1
Total, southern district	33,336	35,004	30,483
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe	1,639	1,312	1,494
Burlington Northern	22,527	23,625	18,721
Chicago & North Western	1,120	1,026	502
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,666	4,678	3,981
Kansas City Southern	101	112	111
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	865	737	1,105
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	124	120	31
Missouri Pacific	4,634	4,730	2,955
Soo Line	68	77	68
Union Pacific	2,900	3,791	3,400
Other, western district	61	58	—
Total, western district	38,725	40,466	32,368
Total, all districts	131,973	136,955	119,434

	WEEKLY 11/14/81	11/7/81	11/15/80
Transportation: Inland Rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	428,354	514,064	331,321
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	12,700	17,100	5,000
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	375,285	298,500	226,404

In short tons through locks,
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	MONTHLY 9/81	8/81	9/80
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	48,385	54,195	47,829
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	144,097	136,977	170,776
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	98	133	84
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,478	5,337	4,291

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration-Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Weekly, 11/14/81)	42,129	41,013	42,365
Steel (short tons, thousands, Weekly, 11/14/81)	1,949	1,903	2,313
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Month 9/81)	6,827,972	7,079,153	7,079,053
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Monthly 10/81)	395,585	393,012	436,676
Passenger car production, total (monthly ended, 10/81)	534,578	455,077	668,015
Machine tools: (Monthly)			
Net new orders ($000, 9/81)	186,100	214,350	374,800
Shipments ($000, 9/81)	441,750	325,400	411,200
($000, 9/81)	441,750	325,400	411,200

	Monthly 10/81	9/81	10/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	511.1	510.6	471.0
Anthracite	629.8	620.5	479.4
Chestnut, Pa.	524.3	524.3	426.7
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa.	691.4	691.4	545.1
Bituminous	506.4	506.2	469.9
Domestic sizes	619.5	619.5	584.2
Retail dealers	293.1	293.1	276.4
Industrial sizes, spot	437.7	436.4	399.3
Steam electric utility	140.7	139.4	123.4
Manufacturing	282.1	281.5	252.4
Metallurgical, high volatile	757.3	757.3	704.2
Metallurgical, low volatile	—	—	—
	744.4	744.4	710.4
Industrial sizes, contract	143.2	143.2	133.4
Steam electric utility	174.7	174.9	160.9
Manufacturing	127.1	127.1	120.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	106.1	105.8	99.0
Coke (foundry by-product)	470.3	470.3	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	454.3	484.3	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	316.1	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons 9/81	8/81	9/80	Dollar Value 9/81	8/81	9/80	Avg. Value, per short ton 9/81	8/81	9/80
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Japan	2,277,407	2,020,573	2,088,676	137,029,709	116,604,337	117,649,459	60.17	57.71	56.33
Canada	696,212	623,250	634,566	42,421,693	37,295,598	38,450,325	60.93	59.84	60.59
Belgium	520,349	315,125	177,844	31,876,057	17,988,659	9,117,645	61.14	57.08	51.61
Italy	518,239	726,781	457,284	28,547,041	41,942,336	23,014,997	55.08	57.71	50.33
France	384,763	673,880	472,848	24,151,308	37,710,920	23,409,880	62.77	55.96	49.51
Spain	331,942	435,358	175,622	19,129,968	25,822,518	8,049,853	57.63	59.31	45.84
Germany, F.R. (West)	293,212	173,924	174,841	16,841,182	10,096,345	9,499,462	57.44	58.05	54.33
Sweden	286,735	60,944	227,299	16,384,500	3,652,513	11,922,624	57.07	59.93	52.45
Brazil	223,739	263,609	163,860	14,061,312	17,008,726	8,813,994	62.85	64.52	53.79
Korea, Rep. (South)	195,046	66,544	—	10,827,781	3,297,477	—	55.51	49.55	—
Yugoslavia	169,078	153,812	—	10,453,735	8,638,599	—	55.29	56.16	—
Netherlands	138,214	253,674	197,430	7,894,456	10,840,184	9,764,452	57.12	42.73	49.46
Egypt	123,398	51,672	119,660	7,004,795	2,934,494	6,346,410	56.77	56.79	53.04
Total, above	6,178,334	5,819,146	4,889,930	366,543,537	333,832,686	266,039,061	59.33	57.37	54.41
Total, other nations	573,734	728,866	671,074	33,493,131	42,742,316	34,640,254	58.38	58.64	51.62
Total, all nations	6,752,068	6,548,012	5,561,004	400,036,668	376,575,002	300,679,335	59.25	57.51	54.07
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Canada	1,542,450	1,305,468	900,820	73,391,622	62,346,600	37,558,021	47.58	47.76	41.69
Italy	442,082	206,759	99,770	20,590,324	9,921,083	3,824,570	46.58	47.98	38.33
Japan	413,521	211,655	21,012	20,637,689	11,285,972	1,184,364	49.91	53.32	56.37
Denmark	369,687	218,767	207,179	15,736,956	9,942,180	7,459,248	42.57	45.45	36.00
France	305,198	435,179	338,092	14,051,274	17,647,530	12,035,151	46.04	40.55	35.60
China, Taiwan	299,261	192,122	65,881	12,400,219	7,738,478	2,432,936	41.44	40.28	36.93
Germany, F.R. (West)	291,961	261,335	50,119	14,557,644	12,701,846	2,357,060	49.86	48.60	47.03
Switzerland	267,516	57,876	—	12,406,601	1,942,651	—	46.38	33.57	—
Spain	253,817	392,053	133,380	12,042,260	17,060,081	7,097,011	47.44	43.51	53.21
Netherlands	237,733	714,209	214,800	10,072,791	37,044,974	9,581,026	46.16	51.87	44.60
Finland	220,359	136,326	74,961	10,240,682	6,972,443	3,198,408	46.47	51.15	42.67
Total, above	4,643,575	4,131,749	2,106,014	217,028,072	194,603,838	86,727,795	46.74	47.10	41.18
Total, other nations	193,150	354,251	598,754	10,274,092	15,724,550	22,243,235	53.19	44.39	37.15
Total, all nations	4,836,725	4,486,000	2,704,768	227,302,164	210,328,388	108,971,030	47.00	46.89	40.29
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	3,701	3,258	2,485	1,011,007	410,459	302,439	273.17	125.98	121.71
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	86,830	53,827	198,930	5,508,375	3,482,014	13,237,233	63.44	64.69	66.54
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	171,894	182,294	175,207	9,253,055	8,618,078	6,874,507	53.89	47.28	39.24
France	106,785	51,915	736	7,064,637	3,351,416	37,440	66.16	64.56	50.87
Total, above	278,679	234,209	175,943	16,327,692	11,969,494	6,911,947	58.59	51.11	39.29
Total, other nations	243,550	452,613	414,886	11,840,702	22,919,175	17,736,054	48.62	50.64	42.75
Total, all nations	522,229	686,822	590,829	28,168,394	34,888,669	24,648,001	53.94	50.80	41.72
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	11,258	41	42	653,924	17,637	5,537	58.09	430.17	131.83
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea, Rep. (South)	133,105	193,770	—	4,504,668	6,212,769	—	33.84	32.57	—
Spain	100,102	—	—	4,226,212	—	—	42.22	—	—
Total, above	233,207	193,770	—	8,730,880	6,212,769	—	37.44	32.57	—
Total, other nations	73,868	87,341	95,997	4,787,494	6,267,666	5,806,587	64.81	71.76	60.49
Total, all nations	307,075	278,111	95,997	13,518,374	12,480,435	5,806,587	44.02	44.88	60.49

Ohio's Rhodes: 'Pre-Combustion Is Answer to Clean Air Problem

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Governor James Rhodes is trying to convince the legislature it should rely principally on coal washing to prevent air pollutants from power plants.

The subject of a legislative hearing and a meeting with utility executives already, the bill would direct the head of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to require the pre-combustion cleaning of coal where the sulfur content is in excess of two percent by weight.

The proposed legislation, however, contains the caveat that the washing can be required only where it either protects existing air quality or betters it in a way that is "technically feasible and economically reasonable."

Rhodes' press aide Jack Daly says that the coal-washing program should win the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's approval for becoming part of the state implementation plan (SIP) for enforcing the Clean Air Act.

However, Ohio EPA director Wayne Nichols said his state's SIP has yet to win Federal sanction. Sulfur dioxide emission problems at two power plants have caused the delay.

Earlier this month, Gov. Rhodes met with Ohio utility executives to outline the plan and ask for their support. Aides to the governor said the executives promised to at least look at the proposal.

Unclear is where most of the coal-washing facilities would be sited. Some Rhodes aides assumed the bill was targeted at the utility industry rather than at the coal producer. Much of Ohio's coal is owned by utility industry, however, meaning that the utilities would ultimately pick up the cost for many coal preparation plants located at mine mouths.

The legislation would bring into Clean Air Act compliance only existing facilities. Coal washing by itself would not reduce sulfur dioxide emissions enough to meet air-quality standards for new coal-fired power plants, especially given the high sulfur content of some of Ohio's coal. Presently, the standard for new power plants using high-sulfur coal requires that for each 1-million B.t.u.s burned, 90 percent of the sulfur not reach the atmosphere.

The Ohio legislature will probably take up the bill sometime next year, sources said.